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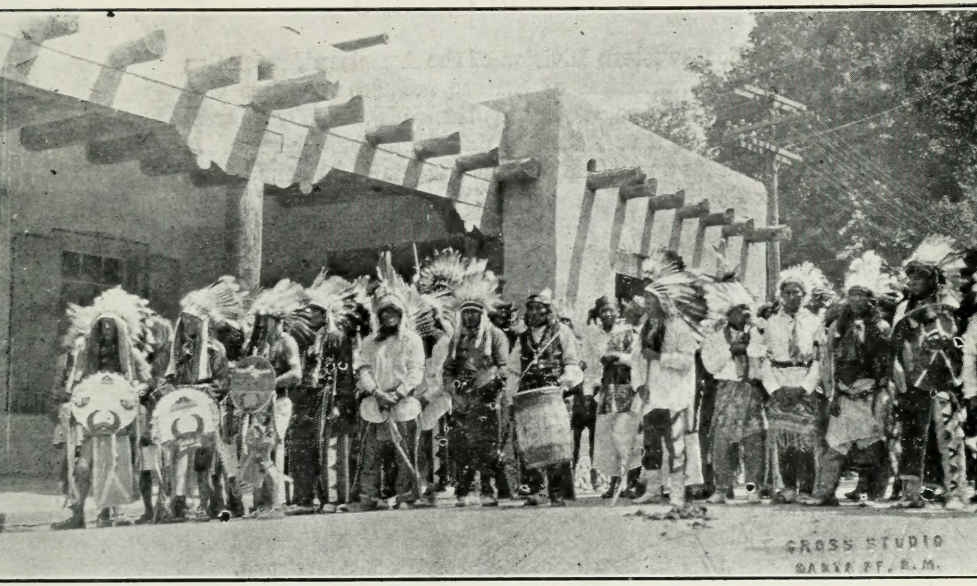

PUEBLO CHORUS IN FRONT OF PALACE OF GOVERNORS AT SANTA FE

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION, A. A. A. S.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT FOR FLAGSTAFF MEETING

The Southwestern Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science includes members who reside in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas west of the Pecos River, Sonora, and Chihuahua, Mexico. It will hold its annual meeting at Flagstaff, Arizona, April 23 to 26, 1928.

Officers of the Southwestern Division

Lansing Bloom, President,
School of America Research,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Forrest Shreve, Vice-President,
Desert Laboratory, Carnegie Institution of Washington.
Tucson, Arizona.

Walter P. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer,
Biological Investigations Field Station
27 1/2 South Scott Street, Tucson, Arizona.

William G. McGinnies, Assistant Secretary,
Univerity of Arizona,
Tucson, Arizona.

COMMITTEES FOR THE FLAGSTAFF MEETING

Committee on Local Arrangements

Grady Gammage, Chairman, Northern Arizona Teachers' College, Flagstaff, Arizona.

Chester F. Deaver, Secretary, Northern Arizona Teachers' College, Flagstaff, Arizona.

V. M. Slipher, H. S. Colton, G. A. Pearson, C. O. Lampland, E. M. Mercer.

Program Committee

W. G. McGinnies, Chairman, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona

J. J. Thornber, Tucson, C. O. Lampland, Flagstaff, R. S. Rockwood, Albuquerque, D. W. Rockey, Santa Fe, Samuel Burkhard, Tempe, Byron Cummings, Tucson, Odd S. Halseth, Phoenix, Elliott C. Prentiss, El Paso, Texas

Resolutions Committee

Quincy Randles, Chairman, Albuquerque

C. O. Lampland, Flagstaff, Walter G. Sackett, Fort Collins

Nominations Committee

R. W. Goddard, Chairman, Las Cruces

Albert K. Ludy, Tucson, Harold S. Colton, Flagstaff

Economic Welfare of Scientific Men

Byron Cummings, Chairman, Tucson, Arizona

F. E. E. Germann, Boulder, G. A. Pearson, Flagstaff, Chas. T. Vorhies, Tucson

Committee on Reviews of Papers and Lectures

Samuel Burkhard, Chairman, Tempe, Arizona

R. S. Rockwood, Albuquerque, Odd S. Halseth, Phoenix
W. G. McGinnies, Tucson

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Biological Sciences

J. J. Thornber, Tucson, Chairman
W. G. McGinnies, Tucson, Secretary

Physical Sciences

C. O. Lampland, Flagstaff, Chairman
R. S. Rockwood, Albuquerque, Secretary

Education

D. W. Rockey, Santa Fe, Chairman
Samuel Burkhard, Tempe, Secretary

Social Sciences

Byron Cummings, Tucson, Chairman
Odd S. Halseth, Phoenix, Secretary

Medical Sciences

Eliott C. Prentiss, El Paso, Chairman

Executive Committee of the Southwestern Division

Forrest Shreve, Tucson, Chairman (1928)
Henry Sewall, Denver, (1928)

Lansing Bloom, Santa Fe, (1928)
D. S. Robbins, Las Cruces, (1929)
A. O. Bowden, Silver City, (1929)
O. C. Lester, Boulder, (1930)
J. G. Brown, Tucson, (1930)

The Flagstaff Meeting

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Southwestern Division, and the First Special Joint Meeting of the Pacific Division with the Southwestern Division, will be held at Flagstaff, Arizona, April 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1928.

The Executive Committee will meet at 7 P. M. Sunday, April 22nd, at the Monte Vista Hotel. Registration will begin Monday morning, April 23rd, at the desk of the Secretary of the Committee on Local Arrangements, Hotel Monte Vista. Non-members will be charged a registration fee of $1.00.

Scientific workers are urged to prepare papers dealing with their original research in any line, and to send titles, and, if possible, abstracts of such papers to the chairman or secretary of the appropriate section, or the chairman of the program committee. It will greatly assist in the preparation of the general program if you will please return the inclosed card.

In order to appear on the printed general program, it is essential that titles should be in by April 1. A time limit of twenty minutes has been set for the reading of any paper. Discussion will be encouraged. In the actual presentation of papers, only the more important part need be given.

A feature of the meeting will be the attendance and

participation in the various programs of the Flagstaff Meeting of a number of members of the Pacific Division, pursuant to an arrangement whereby it is tentatively planned by each Division to designate the regular annual meeting of the other as a special meeting. The Southwestern Division has designated the Pomona College Meeting of the Pacific Division, which is scheduled for June 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1928, as a special meeting of the Southwestern Division. See announcement of this meeting in another paragraph.

Symposia are being arranged for each noon-day luncheon. Among the subjects proposed are the following: The Planet Mars; The Colorado River; Forest and Grazing Research.

A dinner and reception will be held on Monday night for members and their friends. The Lowell Observatory will be open one night and opportunity will be given to observe with one of the large telescopes, as well as to see, in the museum, some of the results of the Observatory's work.

A day's trip is being planned across the volcanic field through the Painted Desert, crossing the Little Colorado River to Tuba City in the Navajo Country, passing Dinosaur footprints, petrified trees and significant geological exposures. Shorter trips at other times will afford views of the volcanic field, Ancient Ruins, Meteor Crater, and the Southwestern Forest Experiment Station of the United States Department of Agriculture. Finally, it is hoped all will make a visit to the Grand Canyon of Arizona, distant approximately 83 miles by auto-road from Flagstaff.

Visiting ladies will be welcomed and entertained by the local Ladies' Committee.

Several eminent scientists, in addition to the Division

members, are enrolled for prominent parts on the program. Indicative of the interest in the meeting is the fact that one section—that of Physical Sciences—has already a list of nearly 30 papers for the program and it is believed this is only representative of the other sections. Members and friends are known to be coming from Fort Collins, Denver, Boulder and Lubbock, Texas, on the north-east and east, to Los Angeles and Stanford University on the west. The program and the associations promise to be of exceptional interest.

It is quite probable that evening dinners for the scientists of the different groups will be arranged for.

The meeting will mark the inauguration of the John Wesley Powell lecture series. An eminent lecturer is to be chosen each year by the executive committee of the Division. The following John Wesley Powell Lectureship Committee has undertaken to raise the necessary funds for this purpose: Elliott C. Prentiss, El Paso, Chairman;; E. L. Hewett, Santa Fe; D. T. MacDougal, Carmel; A. E. Douglass, Tucson; A. L. Flagg, Phoenix; F. M. Life, Tucson; J. J. Thornber, Tucson; V. M. Slipher, Flagstaff.

The sub-committee on publicity of the Committee on Local Arrangements will have charge of the release of news for the use of newspapers throughout the period of the meeting. Your cooperation with this committee is requested. Here is one place where adequate abstracts will be helpful.

While it is expected hotel accomodations will be ample it will be advantageous to make sure of reservations well in advance of the meeting. Communication should be made with the following hotels:

Hotel Weatherford, rates $2.00 per day up.
Commercial Hotel, rates $2.00 per day up.
Ideal Hotel, rates $1.50 per day up.

Hotel Monte Vista, (headquarters) rates $2.00 per day up.

Inquiries regarding local arrangements will be cheerfully answered by Chester F. Deaver, Secretary Committee on Local Arrangements, Northern Arizona Teachers' College, Flagstaff, Arizona.

The Pomona College Meeting

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the First Special Joint Meeting of the Southwestern Division with the Pacific Division, will be held at Pomona College, Claremont, California, June 13-16, 1928. The officers and members of the Pacific Division will make every effort to welcome members of the Southwestern Division. It is particularly hoped that they will present papers at the sessions of the Pacific Division and its affiliated societies. The officers of the Pacific Division are Charles A. Kofoid, President, University of California, Berkeley; Ernest G. Martin, Vice-President and Chairman of the Executive Committee, Stanford University, California; Arthur G. Vestal, Secretary, Stanford University, California.

The general sessions are as follows: 12:30 P. M. Wednesday, June 13, luncheon for all in attendance, followed by Research Announcements. These are summaries of research in the Pacific States during the year just past. At 3:30 P. M. motion pictures of Activities of Living Tissue. The evening address of welcome by Dr. Frank P. Brackett, Acting President of Pomona College, with response by Dr. E. G. Martin, will be followed by the address of the President of the Pacific Division, Dr. Charles A. Kofoid. Immediately afterward members in attendance will be the guests of Pomona College at

an evening reception. Addresses of general interest by notable speakers are planned for Thursday and Friday evenings. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, sessions of the special societies will be held. There will be field excursions on Friday afternoon and on Saturday. Among the societies planning sessions are numbered entomological, aquarium, ornithological, naturalists,' ecological, botanical, phytopathological, astronomical, physical, and chemical organizations. Members of the Southwestern Division who present papers should send their titles to Arthur G. Vestal, Secretary, Pacific Division, Stanford University, California, stating time (in most cases not over 15 minutes) and facilities (lantern or other, required. They should accompany the title with an abstract of not more than 200 words.

Ample living accomodations are available in the college buildings and hotels of Claremont and neighboring towns. Claremont, which is about 35 miles east of Los Angeles, is served by four railway systems which pass through it or through the adjoining city of Pomona — the Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Pacific Electric. The Preliminary Announcement of the Pacific Division, containing additional information, will be issued about March 30. Southwestern members who wish this further information will receive the Preliminary Announcement upon request to the secretary of the Pacific Division. With the Announcement will be sent a card upon which reservation of room at Claremont may be made.

The officers of the Southwestern Division urge all who can do so to attend the Pomona College Meeting.

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PAUL A. F. WALTER, Editor.

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AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

CURIOUS AZTEC NEW YEAR'S RITES

Ancient pottery chips strewn thick as confetti after a ball in the plowed fields and meadows on the sides of the "Hill of the Stars" at Ixtapalapa, a village south of Mexico City, tell the tale of a curious old American "New-Century" celebration. This celebration was called the fiesta of Xiuhtlapilli, and took place at the end of every 52 years, the Aztec cycle corresponding to the

European century. It was also the Judgment Day of the Aztecs, for their religion stated that the end of the sun and the earth would come at the end of a cycle. However, it did not state which cycle and therefore the people awaited each time with great fear and anxiety and suffered an end-of-the-world terror with regularity. When the last day of the cycle had come, the inhabitants of the entire Valley of Mexico put out all their fires, broke up their household furnishings and either smashed their stone and clay idols or threw them into the water, promising in solemn resolution to have everything new and better if the gods gave them another 52 years in which to live. The "Cerro de la Estrella," the "Mountain of the Star," then became the scene of a "New Fire" rite, the most dramatic event in the lives of the people, which took place at midnight of the last day, and at which the gods, if they willed, gave the anxious ones waiting in the valley below a new lease on life for another 52 years. The last night of the cycle was a time of great anxiety. The Aztec priests, who were very numerous, dressed up in the fantastic costumes of the various gods of their religion, and marched in a gorgeous but mournful procession to the distant Cerro de la Estrella, timing their slow steps so as to reach there at midnight. Tenochtitlan, ancient Mexico City, was deserted, for the crowds followed the priests to the bottom of the cerro where they awaited news of their fate. The nine mile procession took place by the light of the moon and stars, for there was not a spark of fire left in the kingdom of the Aztecs. Exactly at midnight when the priests reached the top, a victim was placed on the sacrifical altar and his heart cut out with a sharp knife of volcanic glass. Over the open wound the high priest rubbed two sticks of wood together to make fire. If the spark

caught, it was a sign that the gods gave another 52 years of life to the people on earth. The people waiting in the darkness of other hilltops or in the valley below, watched the proceedings with great anxiety, for they did not know if they would ever see sunlight or any other sort of light again. But the priest always managed to make the spark catch, and a great signal fire soon flashed the good news to the world. The last "New Fire" ceremony was held on the Hill of the Star in 1507, history shows, and if America had remained undiscovered the most recent ceremony would have fallen in 1923. A recently discovered mound of pottery chips about 6 feet high and remnants of ancient walls at the bottom of the hill are now among the last reminders. An interesting relic of the last ceremony ever held was recently discovered in Mexico City, during repairs made on the National Palace which houses the executive offices of President Calles. In the old cement foundations laid down by Cortez soon after the Conquest, three stone carvings were found, one of which, about 4 feet high, is a miniature temple, and thanks offering made by Montezuma II to the gods for having started so auspiciously the new cycle beginning in 1507, incidentally just 12 years before the coming of the Spaniards and the downfall of the Aztec empire.

Significance of Petroglyphs and Pictographs

Prehistoric Americans, like the cave men of Europe, carved and painted pictures of animals and men to help them in working magic. Thus may be explained many of the mysterious, gaily painted animals and crudely carved symbols found on the rocks where Indians once lived, according to Julian H. Steward, anthropologist, of the University of California. Mr. Stewardis making one

of the latest comprehensive studys of the ancient puzzle pictures on western rocks. Mountain sheep and other animals recognized in these prehistoric American art exhibits were most likely painted in connection with rites designed to make the herds of game animals increase, thus insuring food for the people, Mr. Steward points out. Some of the moon faced, angular human beings scratched on the rocks are dancers in the ceremonial rites, and others appear to be deities. Some of the designs were painted in conspicuous places on the rocks as clan symbols such as are used by modern Pueblo Indians. And other pictures marked sites of water holes and other important spots, it is believed. In Nevada and eastern California, an extremely puzzling type of picture is found, consisting of angular designs, many of them elaborately drawn. These are very ancient, judging from the fact that they are sometimes found deeply buried beneath old mineral deposits. The wide variety of designs on the rocks is clear proof that the Indians had no alphabet system, Mr. Steward concludes.

CLASSIC ARCHAEOLOGY

Discoveries in Tomb of Augustus

Recently while workmen were repairing the great Augusteo in Rome, where today symphony concerts are given but which was once the mausoleum or tomb of Augustus, two important Latin inscriptions were found in the interior on a big stone, mentioning Marcellus, the son-in-law of Augustus, and Octavia, the emperor's sister, both of whom were undoubtedly buried in the family tomb. One inscription says: Marcellus C. F. Gener

Augusti Caesaris; the other Octavia C. F. Soror Augusti Caesaris. Underneath the inscriptions is a deep groove where a mediaeval workman had started to cut the stone with the intention of removing it. He was killed before he succeeded, by some great disaster, such as an earthquake, which made the top of the mausoleum fall in, filling the centre with all sorts of debris. Even the bones of the ancient pillager have been found. Other new discoveries have revealed the true size and dimensions of the tomb. It proves to be much larger than previously supposed, but the actual *cella* or interior is smaller; just the size of the present auditorium, with two exterior circles of walls divided into twelve compartments each for the purpose of strengthening the construction. The entrance did not go straight in but led to a piece of the *cella* wall which had an entrance at either side. It was built after the rest was completed, so that two compartments are slighty smaller than the others. One of these antique compartments has a modern door cut into it and is used for switches to control the electricity used to light the building today. The twelve compartments had a semi-circular (barrel?—Ed.) vault and were divided by a cross-wall in the middle. They were sealed tight and were merely architectural devices to help support the great interior vault, and not, as previously supposed, intercommunicating burial chambers. In the interior were niches for cinerary urns and for busts and statues.—Dr. David M. Robinson in *Art and Archaeology.*

EGYPTOLOGY

Ancient Glassmakers

The servants of Tut-Ankh-Amen, and Egyptians even more ancient than they, made better glass than any of

the later glassmakers until the coming of modern science and technique to the aid of the art, according to Prof. B. Neumann of the Technical High School at Breslau. Professor Neumann has made physical and chemical analyses of a large number of samples of ancient glass, ranging from ancient Egyptian through Roman times down to Saracenic glasses of about 850 A. D. One fault ran through all the ancient glasses, though in varying degree. This was a somewhat too high alkali content in the mix, which made the product a "soft" glass, with lower resistance to corrosion and slower solution than that possessed by modern glasses. This defect, says the German investigator, was more or less unavoidable, because the wood-fired glass furnaces could not develop sufficiently high temperatures, and the high alkali content had to be added to get the ingredients to melt together. The quality of the varieties of glass he examined was roughly proportional to its melting point. The Egyptian glass, which was the best, had a melting point of 760 to 880 degrees Centigrade, while the poorest sample, a fifth-century Roman glass from the Rhine region, began to melt at 720 degrees. From its earliest manufacture in Egypt, about 3500 B. C. until almost the beginning of the Christian era, glass was used almost wholly as a semi-precious stone, for ornaments. The ancients could not make a clear glass; the nearest approach was a light green. This was due to natural impurities in the ingredients. But they knew how to add colors, and made glasses in darker greens, reds, blues, yellow, violet, black and cloudy white. After the invention of the blowing tube, the use of glass rapidly became general throughout the Roman world, which reached from the Euphrates to the Rhine, and the improvement in glass technique has been carried on steadily in one part of the world or another ever since.

SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

Future of Social Evolution

In man himself, and in his behavior as a unit in the great superorganism into which society is developing, lies the chief obstacle to future social evolution. This was the keynote of an address here by Gen. John J. Carty, vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in accepting the John Fritz Medal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Only by adequate support of scientific research, he declared, can the human obstacle be surmounted. "If seeking the truth and applying the truth to the affairs of man, is a spiritual thing, then the engineer must be absolved from the charge of materialism," said General Carty, "He is an advocate for truth. His works must be tried in the inexorable court of Nature, where no errors are committed and no exceptions granted. The work of the engineer is dedicated to the use of mankind, and pecuniary compensation which he himself obtain is slight compared with the benefits received by society." Future evolution of present-day man into a super-man, even if it should occur, will be too slow to be of any immediate benefit, he said. There is another kind of evolution that is preeminently under the control of the engineer. Quoting Prof. E. G. Conklin, Princeton University biologist, Gen. Carty pointed out that "the evolution of man, the individual, is no longer limited to his body or mind; but by adding to his own powers the forces of nature, man has entered upon a new path of progress. The differentiations of various members of a colony of ants or bees, are limited to their bodies and are fixed and irreversible. But in human society, differentiations are no longer confined to the

bodies of individuals. Although he is not as strong as the elephant, nor as deft as the spider, nor as swift as the antelope, nor as powerful in the water as the whale, nor in the air as the eagle; yet by his control of the forces of nature outside of his body, man can excel all animals in strength and delicacy of movement, in speed and power, on land, in water, and in air. "The true object of engineering is not to create machines to which men would be bound by the chains of necessity, or mechanisms to which they would become slaves. The mission of the engineer is to obtain such a mastery in the application of the laws of nature that the forces of the universe will be employed in the service of man. The use of the spoken word to convey ideas distinguishes man from all other created things," he continued. "It is the function of the engineer to provide for the extension of the spoken word by means of electrical systems of intercommunication which will serve to connect the nervous system of each unit of society with all of the others, thus providing an indispensable element in the structure of that inconceivably great and powerful organism which I believe is to be the ultimate outcome of the marvelous evolution which society is to undergo. There is one element, and only one, which stands in the way of the realization of this inspiring vision. That is man himself, for he is the unit or cell out of which the new organism is to be evolved. Already, the applications of science to human affairs have far outrun the ability of man to use them wisely. The engineer has provided agencies of incalculable value in time of peace, but they are also endowed with prodigious powers of destruction which can be loosed in time of war. Unless we solve the problem encountered in man himself, the outlook is dark indeed, and it may even be questioned whether our civil-

ization will endure. Human behavior presents the most formidable and the most important problem of all the ages. Its solution can be achieved only by concentrating upon it all of the knowledge and wisdom and resources at the disposal of man."

Decline of Marriage and Birth Rate

"A love of luxury is everywhere in the world tending to produce fewer marriages and fewer births," Dr. Charles V. Chapin, who for almost 40 years has supervised the collection of Providence's vital statistics, declares. The city's birth rate last year was the lowest since records were first kept. "In most of the advanced countries of Europe for several years the tendency of both marriages and births has been downward," he said. "I believe this is generally due to the fact that people don't feel they can afford to either marry or have children. They would rather have fur coats and automobiles." Of the children born at Providence, R. I. last year, 3089 were boys and 2049 girls.

IN THE FIELD

Dr. Robinson in Northern Africa

Dr. David M. Robinson of Johns Hopkins University, now at the American School in Athens, writes that he has had a "wonderful four weeks trip visiting all the important Roman ruins and excavations in Tunisia and Algeria. The recent excavations are very interesting and a revelation. . . ."

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

Museum and Public Library

For sixteen years the Newark, N. J., Public Library and the Newark Museum were housed in the same building. "The result was a closeness of cooperation between the two institutions that is probably unique" according to the Museum Director, John Cotton Dana, whose original methods are revolutionizing museum practice the world over. He continues: "With this family tie, so to speak, between them, the Museum naturaly found all the resources of the library at its command. It had no need to develop a library of its own. Occasionally, to be sure, for preparing exhibits it desired books not in the library; these it added to its collection. Occasionally, too, it received gifts of books, especially of scientific books. But it made no effort—why should it?—systematically to acquire books of its own."

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

Chicago Art Institute Remembered

Santa Feans remember Wentworth G. Field and will be interested to learn that Mrs. Field has given $12,000 to the Chicago Art Institute to establish the Wentworth Green Field Memorial Fund, the income from which is to be devoted to the purchase of works of art. Other gifts announced in the March Bulletin of the Institute include: Robert Allerton $60,000; William J. and Joan A. Chalmers $10,000; Estate of Charles Deering $25,000; Estate of Edward H. Valentine $5,000; Estate of Ernest A. Hamill $30,000; Estate of Arthur B. Jones $10,000; Estate of William N. Eisendrath $5,000; Estate of Mrs. Elizabeth J. Ward $10,000; Cyrus Hall McCormick

$5,000; Frederick T. Haskell $2,000; Mrs. Anna Louise Raymond $2,000 in addition to $10,000 previously given; Martin A. Ryerson $5,400; Potter Palmer, Frank G. Logan, Alfred E. Hamill and Walter S. Brewster $1,000 each; Frederick C. Bartlett $20,000; Walter S. Brewster $4,900 and Frank G. Logan $1500.

IT IS WRITTEN

"THE MUSEUM"

The Newark Museum has begun the publication of a monthly journal that betrays on every page the influence of John Cotton Dana, its director, and is as different from the customary museum bulletin as the Newark Museum is from the old-style museums. It presents much that is quotable and applicable and every once in a while startles with a novel idea in museum practice.

DUES PAID NEW MEXICO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

W. Shrodt, Paul Albright, Mrs. R. C. Reid, Phoenix Public Library, H. F. Robinson, Alice R. James, Emmy M. Rush, Mrs. R. P. Ervien, Mrs. Martha Bintliff, R. S. Ellison, W. W. Postlethwaite, J. G. McNatt, Mary E. Dissette, Mary P. Windsor, Olive Rush, Mrs. S. A. Minces, Emma F. Estabrook, Mrs. Grace Judson, Mrs. John Sloan, St. Michael's College, J. H. Vaughn, L. F. Link, Elizabeth T. French, Alex L. Clark, Florence M. Hawley, Dr. O. A. Turney, W. H. Jackson, Robert Redfield, Fr. Augustine Stoll, A. J. Fynn, James I. McCullough, Alice Devlin, Mrs. J. T. Newhall, C. J. Hare, Robert W. Ellis, A. H. Officer, George L. Brooks, Mrs. J. H. Heald, Bishop's Lodge, W. D. Brennan, N. M. Normal University, Henry Gietz, Alvin C. Thompson, B. I. Staples, F. W. Stout, James H. MacMillan , James L. Briscoe, Mrs. J. K. Hamilton, William D. Gates, Mrs. Philip A. Rollins, Laura J. Edwards, Donald Scott, Edward R. Corwin, Jenny Avery, Ofal A. Olson, Ernst C. Krohn, Andrew Halkett, Frank Bond, C. N. Blackwell, Catherine Eveleth, Mrs. Clinton W. Hough, Mrs. Reed Holloman, George Fred Kunz, Barbara Aitken, Lu Dick, John Brainerd MacHarg, Edwin Sue Goree.